

GLIMPSES IN JAPAN

Editor Advertiser: Leaving Honolulu on the 13th of April, on the S. S. Siberia, bound for Hongkong, we had a voyage devoid of sensational incident, yet not without interest and suggestive. The first landing was made, of course, at Yokohama; and the inevitable trip to Tokio was made. The day of our visit proved to be some sort of military holiday in Japan, and the trophies of the late war were on exhibition in the park and about the palace entrance. This exhibition was well able to impress even the American with the magnitude of the undertakings and the glory of the achievements of the Japanese army in Manchuria. The captured rifles were "stacked" in the park, and just how many acres they occupied it was impossible for me to estimate accurately. I learned, however, that there were enough of them to furnish each soldier of the United States Army with two modern rifles, had these by any means fallen to us. And each soldier would require a good pack mule to carry his ammunition, should all the captured rifle cartridges be divided among our soldiers. I mentioned this calculation to an educated Japanese gentleman, thinking it would be wholly pleasing to him. His thoughtful and almost sad reply was, "Yes; your country is very fortunate to need no larger army." "I hope," he added, after a considerable silent pause, "that the time will come when we shall need but a small army; but that time is not yet. We must be prepared to protect our national life."

But to return to the display of trophies, field artillery, mountain batteries and machine guns arranged in close single lines surrounded the squares into which the park is divided, while the heavy pieces, many of them of 15-inch caliber, lined the principal boulevard. An unexpected feature of the display consisted of empty Russian shells in stacks as big as houses, suggesting what the Japanese army had faced and endured. These heaps of shells were in an inclosure made with a picket fence, each picket being a Russian sword or lance.

That this display greatly impressed the Japanese people, was very evident. Thousands of them were strolling through the park, looking, talking quietly and pointing out to one another the impressive features of the exhibit. I have no doubt the whole affair was planned and executed with his purpose in view. This is in keeping with the scheme of government buildings, which impress even the American with the overwhelming majesty of the government. The Japanese people, of course, personify this majesty and identify it with the Mikado himself. It is impossible to believe that this sort of display is prompted by vainglorious spirit, and that the patriotic fervor aroused is incidental or accidental. Surely it is all intended and planned as a means of teaching patriotism.

I had the honor of a very pleasant interview with Mr. Makino, the new Minister of Education. He is a man familiar from personal observation with the best in education that Europe has to offer, having just returned from a mission to Austria. He speaks English fluently and with almost perfect accent. His intelligent interest in our educational work in the Philippines was as surprising as it was surprising. His numerous questions indicated a desire to catch from our experience and thought any suggestions which might be of benefit to Japan's educational work in Formosa.

At Kobe we had more time to watch the discharge of freight. It is easy to imagine that this was a dreary and tiresome sight, so easy is it for the imagination to mislead us. In fact it was intensely interesting. Thousands of bales of American cotton were here discharged for the mills of Japan. Is not this alone sufficient to set in motion a long train of thought upon such questions as the meaning of all this to our South, to our manufacturers, to our trade with Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China? In addition to the raw cotton one vessel discharged huge quantities of canned goods, especially condensed milk. What does this signify concerning the conditions of life among the Japanese? What does it mean to our dairy farmers and fruit growers? How long shall we be able to hold this trade, and how can it be increased?

At Nagasaki we saw the famed local method of cooling the vessel. Here twelve hundred cool-keepers (literally so) passed the cool in little baskets up a scaffolding designed for this purpose, and into the ship, where it disappeared from our view. Men and women—yes, and children—told together at this for ten hours with scarcely time for their frugal meal at noon. Several women had their infants with them. Most of these had older children along to care for the babies; but one mother carried hers on her back all day as she moved and passed the baskets of cool as they came to her. All the workers

were cheerful and willing. They were doing piece work and there seemed to be no urging needed or used to make all hasten the work as much as possible. We were told that on the average they earned about ten cents apiece. This is said to be a very cheap and satisfactory method of cooling a vessel; but what of the toilers who depend for a living upon odd jobs at which by steady, hard labor they can earn one cent an hour? Surely these are not the consumers of our canned milk and fruits. Indeed it is hard to believe they are able to earn our cotton; and there is nothing in their appearance to indicate that they do wear much of this or of anything else. It is evident that there are large sections of the population much more prosperous than these Nagasaki laborers. When that prosperity is more diffused, so that even these have their share in it, we may be able to sell vastly more canned milk and fruits in Japan. But we shall have to ride behind horses or in automobiles, and we shall have our vessels cooled with much less human labor. In the meantime, while these laborers are not able to earn more than ten cents a day at anything else, it is fortunate for them that ships are not here cooled by steam power.

At Shanghai I noted two apparently significant facts: the ricksha fares, according to the official tariff, have been doubled since my last visit; and the public hacks have appeared on the streets in increasing numbers. The horses are rather small and the hacks are somewhat lighter than those used in Honolulu. The "Carriage, sir?" which greets one on the street corners is suggestive of King street, though in Shanghai the driver wears a queue. I happened to be on the Bubbling Well Road between noon and one o'clock, and the crush of carriages was quite suggestive of Nuuanu avenue in the period before the days of the street railway. Just what do these two facts suggest?

The discharge of cargo at Shanghai was interesting also. This consisted of about a thousand tons of nails, half that weight of cotton sheeting, two or three hundred million cigarettes, and a miscellaneous cargo consisting chiefly of soap and sugar. This suggested some questions which would not readily drop out of my mind. How long will the American manufacturers be able to hold this market for cotton fabrics against the manufacturers in Japan and China? The former are, for the most part Japanese; but the latter are Americans and Britishers with western push and modern machinery. These have the advantages of a cheap labor supply denied them in America—the Chinese, the most patient, industrious, sober and economical labor in the world. That the Chinaman will make a satisfactory operator in the cotton mill seems no longer open to question. There are two million spindles now running in Shanghai, and this number is to be greatly augmented during the coming year. These factories are now spinning only to meet the demand for thread (I forget the technical name) to be woven on the hand-looms in some millions of homes. How long will it be before these factories undertake the manufacture of cotton sheeting and canton-flannel, the chief fabrics which we now send to China? When this competition comes, will the American, with modern machinery and high-priced labor, be able to meet the American with modern machinery and cheap labor? This is a question to be answered by the Chinese laborer in the efficiency which he develops in this class of work.

One of the most conspicuous features of Hongkong, from our point of view, is the great sugar refinery, said to be the largest in the world. Here the greater part of the sugar produced in the Philippines is refined and prepared for the market, Japan taking essentially all the rest. By the way, how does it come that our sugar refiners can crowd in upon the territory of this refinery, meeting it in competition in Shanghai, almost at its back door, as it were? The Orient is all full of questions just now.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND.
S. S. Tean, S. China Sea, May 9, 1906.

LETTER OF THANKS.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 14, 1906.
Captain Wm. H. Roberts, U. S. Revenue Cutter Manning, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Dear Sir: You will please accept the thanks of the members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee for your kindness in offering to relieve the anxiety of the people of Honolulu and San Francisco by going in search of the steamship Sonoma. I conveyed your offer to Mr. W. M. Giffard, manager, W. G. Irwin & Co., who was deeply grateful and if the steamer had not come in the next morning the company would have gladly availed themselves of your offer.

With assurances of greatest respect,
I remain, Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. P. WOOD,
Secretary.

RHEUMATISM.

Why suffer from this painful malady when an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm gives relief? Hundreds of grateful people testify to the magical power of this remedy over rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and druggists. Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOPEZ MADE BIG BLUFF

(From Tuesday's Advertiser.)
The spell of liberty of Lopez, the escaped Porto Rican convict, is at an end, he having been captured at 2 a. m. yesterday morning near Wailua by Deputy Sheriff Oscar Cox.

Lopez was jailed in Hilo and has escaped from prison several times, his last outbreak being at the end of April. Early in May he put in an appearance at Wailua, impersonating a policeman. He had obtained a poster with his picture on it and an offer of reward from Wailua courthouse, and wearing a tin badge of authority, he went among the Japanese camps, claiming to be a Porto Rican policeman on the trail of Jailbreaker Lopez. He persuaded the Japanese to keep him armed with the poster and the badge, in food and spending money. He slept in an unused shack on the Wailua plantation. His identity was, after a while, suspected, and, guided to his dwelling place by a Porto Rican Informer, Deputy Sheriff Cox effected his capture at Kawailoa, about two miles from Wailua depot.

Lopez was armed with a revolver and a knife when captured. He also had considerable ammunition in his possession. During his stay at Wailua Lopez is said to have committed robbery and larceny on a number of occasions. When he last escaped from Hilo jail, where he had served several years, his release on parole was being considered by the Prison Board.

BRYAN THEIR ONLY LEADER

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Elections, conventions and expressions from prominent men within the last few days have done much to shape the program for the next national campaign.

William Jennings Bryan is slated for Democracy's candidate for the Presidency in 1908. Nothing except death will prevent the carrying out of the program. As matters now stand it is said only one man can defeat Bryan at the polls two years this coming fall. His name is Roosevelt. Washington is settled in its convictions as to the situation and the statements given represent its views.

The Bryan movement, which has been held in leash these many weeks, at last has been launched with great gusto. The action of the Indiana State Convention today in the endorsement of Bryan in the resolutions adopted is regarded here as of the greatest significance. Previously the Bryan propaganda had been given a prodigious shove by the Democratic organizations in Arkansas and South Dakota. But that is not all. Former Governor David R. Francis of Missouri has sounded the battle cry on behalf of the conservatives. Francis was with the Gold Democrats in 1896 and 1900. He is back in line. So are the rest of the old Cleveland Democracy. Bryan is to be the choice of the conservative Democrats, and he also will have behind him all of his former following.

When Bryan returns home in August from his tour of the world he will receive an ovation such as has been accorded to no American since General Grant's time. He will be acclaimed on his arrival in New York as the undisputed leader of one of the great political parties of the Nation, and wherever he goes from then until the time of holding the next national convention he will appear as a popular hero.

PLAQUE OF THE NIGHT.

Keeps Thousands of People in Honolulu Awake.

Keeps you awake; can't sleep a wink. Breeds misery by day, profanity by night.

Know what it is? Itching Piles. Itch, Itch, Itch. Nearly drives you crazy.

Itching away in any position, any time. Doan's Ointment cures Piles, Eczema and all itching skin diseases.

Read what a local citizen says: William Preston has been a resident of Victoria, Australia, for over half a century and is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TO ARREST CAPT. PORTER.

U. S. District Attorney Breckons has filed a criminal information against Captain Porter of the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, which is due here on Monday from the Orient, on a charge of a violation of the American shipping laws. The charge is similar to that under which Captain Gilling of the America was recently arrested and to which he entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$100. The charge involves a violation of the law relating to accommodations for steerage passengers. It is claimed that the Mongolia does not provide the steerage passengers with tables, etc.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Agency a box containing the following self-explanatory document will be shipped by the S. S. Alameda this morning:

To the Rt. Rev. Wm. Ford Nichols, D. D. Bishop of California.
Right Reverend Father in God: The Fourth Annual Convocation of the Missionary District of Honolulu now assembled in this City desires to express its deepest sympathy for you as Diocesan and for all the Clergy and Congregation within your diocese who have so grievously suffered loss in the awful disaster which overtook your See City and surrounding places on April 18 of this year. Its prayers are offered that the Fatherly Hand of God may ever be with you all, and that out of this darkened hour may spring the Light, Joy and Glory of a brighter, larger and more efficient future for the Church of Christ which it knows is so dear to your heart. May the conquering spirit of the Risen and Ascended Lord be with you and all our distressed Brethren to the restoration of all losses temporal and financial, and to the sanctification of all gains, spiritual and eternal.

On behalf of the Convocation, sincerely yours in Christ,

W. H. FENTON-SMITH,
JOHN USBORNE,
H. M. VON HOLT,
Special Committee.

Dated at Honolulu, T. H., May 22, 1906.

The memorial is engrossed and illuminated by Viggo Jacobsen in beautiful style. At the top appears the sacred monogram. The reading matter is done in India ink in what is known as English Church Text, of graceful and slender proportions, with Uncial capitals, and the superscription and initials in gold and water colors, after the manner of ancient missals. The original measures about 18x24 inches when mounted.

Mr. Jacobsen made this a labor of love, declining any remuneration for his services. Only one or two members of the Episcopal congregation having seen the work, the Advertiser will publish a reproduction from a photograph thereof, at some later date.

NEWS ITEMS BY ORIENTAL MAIL

"A Japanese physician, Dr. Kichitaro Yanagisawa, has been appointed a medical official in the service of the American government in Hawaii." This is the way the Kobe Herald notes the appointment of a Japanese district physician on Kauai by the Territorial Board of Health.

It is stated in a St. Petersburg telegram to the Kobe Mainichi, dated June 1, that the police of the Russian capital have commenced to learn "Jujitsu." A Japanese instructor has been engaged.

The Osaka Automobile Co. is extending its system of motor omnibuses, connecting with electric railways. If the Osaka operations prove successful steps may be taken to introduce the buses at Kobe.

At a special meeting of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed recognizing that, owing to the large increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, the number of hotels for their accommodation is so small that they are not only insufficient to satisfy their demands, but also in many cases the tourists are compelled to quit the country on account of the lack of hotel accommodation. It was resolved to appoint a committee of fifteen members to study the method of increasing the number of hotels suitable for accommodation, and also investigate visitors' pleasure resorts agreeable to their tastes.

In consequence mainly of the efforts of Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Amakoshi, the amalgamation of the three electric tramway companies at Tokio has been effected.

An enterprising draper and outfitter at Sannomya Cho has produced an "Alliance flag." It consists of a Japanese naval ensign in the center of a Union Jack.

The Kobe Asahi has received a Hongkong message to the effect that the British steamer Sanyin and gunboat Robin, which are on service between Samsui and Wuchow, were fired upon by Chinese from the land, at the first mentioned port, on June 1. An Englishman was wounded. It is expected that the incident will occasion unpleasantness between Great Britain and China.

A Tokio message to the Mainichi states that the Russian government has formed a Manchurian Development Committee, for the purpose of investigating the commercial and other conditions in north Manchuria. Eight members of the Moscow City Assembly and three Councillors of the Government Commercial Department have been appointed members.

The following passage occurs in a long and interesting letter which the Japan Mail has received from a St. Petersburg correspondent: "The Russians are convinced that Japan will certainly wage war on them again when she has got enough money scraped together and has recovered sufficiently from the exhaustion of the last conflict. Professor Martens says that there never was a treaty so loosely drawn up as the Portsmouth Treaty and the general opinion here is that if at any time either of the parties to it wishes to pick a quarrel with the other, he can easily do so by alleging a breach of some clause of the Portsmouth Treaty. Article eleven, which concerns to the Japanese the right to fish along the Siberian coast may lead to all kinds of misunderstanding."

According to a Tokio message, At-

KAU FOREST RESERVE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon, a forest reserve of 75,000 acres in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, was recommended to the Governor for proclamation. In its report on the subject, the Committee on Forestry highly commend the Hutchinson Co. and the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. for public spirited action in protecting the forests.

There were present at the meeting L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, secretary; A. W. Carter, W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown and G. P. Wilder.

Following are the committee's report and the resolution on the Kau forest reserve:

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Honolulu, T. H., June 6, 1906.
Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, Oahu.

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Forestry have had under consideration the report of Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry, dated March 31, 1906, recommending the establishment of a forest reserve in the District of Kau. After giving the matter careful consideration your committee approve of the recommendation of the said report and recommend that the Governor be requested to declare the area therein recommended to be a forest reserve, and to set apart the government lands lying within the boundaries of such proposed reserve, which are available for such purpose, as a forest reservation.

Your committee note with pleasure and commendation the public and enlightened spirit in which the Hawaiian Agricultural Company and the Hutchinson Plantation Company have treated the forest question in this district. The great bulk of the lands involved in this proposed reservation are under long term leases to the two corporations in question, which leases are about to expire, with no assurance that the present lessees will again secure the lands. Notwithstanding this fact and that they were paying rent on the land in forest, the two corporations in question have fenced out large forest areas from stock and have largely developed the water supply on the same, by means of tunnels and ditches, and have built lengthy and expensive fences for the sole and express purpose of preserving the forest.

The Hutchinson Company has built 17 miles of fence and the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 35 miles of fence in this connection, at their own expense and without cost to the government. As a result of this wise policy the forest enclosed has not only held its own but has recovered and reforested a large area which had become more or less damaged by cattle; while a large amount of water has been developed where practically no water available for economical purposes previously existed.

If the same enlightened policy were pursued throughout the Territory it would greatly simplify the forest problem and redound to the public benefit.

Your committee herewith present a resolution for the purpose of carrying this recommendation into effect.

We remain,

Your obedient servants,
L. A. THURSTON,
ALFRED W. CARTER,
W. M. GIFFARD.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That all those certain lands in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, bounded in general terms as follows:

Lying on the lower southern slope of Mauna Loa, bounded on the west and north by the land of Kahuku, on the east by the forest fence erected within the land of Kapapala by the Hawaiian Agricultural Company, and on the south by a line drawn across the various lands back of Pahala and Hutchinson plantations, at approximately the lower edge of the existing forest, and containing an approximate area of 75,000 acres, as recommended by a report of the Committee on Forestry dated June 6, 1906, based on a report of the Superintendent of Forestry, dated March 31, 1906, both of which reports are on file in the office of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the boundaries of which proposed reservation more particularly appear by and on a map and description made in May, 1906, by the Hawaiian Government Survey Department, which said map is on file in said Survey Department and marked "Registered Map number 2361," a copy of which said map and description are now on file in the office of this Board and made a part hereof, be approved as a forest reserve, to be called the Kau Forest Reserve.

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the Governor that the government lands lying within the boundaries of the said proposed Kau Forest Reserve be set apart by him, subject to vested rights therein, after the hearing required by law, as the Kau Forest Reserve.

Article III. of the Aihon Treaty of 1858 between Russia and China has proved a stumbling block to Japan's efforts to secure the opening of north Manchuria. The Article in question provides that "Only Russian and Chinese vessels shall in future be allowed to navigate the Amur, Sungar and Ussuri rivers. Vessels of any other nationality shall be prohibited from making use of the rivers." The message proceeds to remark that, whatever places in north Manchuria may be thrown open to foreigners, little advantage will be obtained so long as these rivers are closed. It is said that negotiations are in progress between Japan, Great Britain, and America, the nations most interested in Manchuria, and Russia and China, for the opening of the rivers to all nations.

Walter D. McBryde has proved that pieces of the best quality can be raised at Kona, Kauai, by sending a box of them to the Advertiser. The fruit is magnificent in size, color and flavor.

B. K. BAIRD COLLECTOR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Byron K. Baird was yesterday appointed Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and will take charge of the office on July 1. He succeeds J. Castle Ridgway who has left the islands permanently to reside in Washington, D. C. Ridgway left Honolulu on the transport Sheridan last week.

The new Deputy Collector is the son of the late Col. J. C. Baird, the first United States District Attorney for Hawaii under the territorial form of government. Mr. Baird has resided in Honolulu for the past six years and for the past four years has been a member of the staff of the Collector of Customs for Honolulu.

Mr. Baird, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Baird, formerly Miss Widdifield, and child, may leave for Hilo next Tuesday.

GETTING READY FOR KAUAI'S BIG PLANT

LIHUE, Kauai, June 18.—The time when the first electric spark will leap from Wainiha around to Elelee is now drawing near and another two or three weeks will see half of the intended power in harness.

The aluminum wire which is to conduct the mighty current is stretched the entire length. The machinery is all on hand and its erection nearly complete. But a short distance in the mountains remains to be pierced in order to open a way for the waters which are to furnish the power for this magnificent undertaking.

In about three weeks the unit will be ready to work. The power for this one-half of the entire plant will be taken from the Manuhana stream and will generate a current of 17,500 volts. This force will all go to the McBryde Sugar Co. and be used there as power for their pumps.

The water that is to supply the driving force for the other unit will be down at the power station but a short time after the first wheels have turned and the whole, as originally planned, thus be in operation.

Of course there will be considerable work to which the whole force now employed on the enterprise will be put even after the plant is in operation. Drain ditches will have to be dug in order to guard against freshets. Additional clearing will have to be done and other odds and ends attended to. The three hundred men still at work over there will therefore not drift back to the plantations for another two or three months.

Many additions and improvements have changed the original plans during the time the work has been going on and the original estimate has therefore been considerably exceeded. This, however, will enable the company to increase the plant to double the capacity if it should prove desirable. This latter circumstance will probably enable the promoters of the railway scheme to push their plans to success. —The Garden Island.

THE JUBILEE NUMBER.

Daniel Logan is now in charge of the editorial, and news columns of the Advertiser, the editor and a special staff being busied in the preparation of the jubilee number. Mr. Smith will resume his customary duties after July 2, when the jubilee number will appear. Upon this great edition an enormous amount of labor is being put, that of writers, compositors, artists, solicitors and pressmen. The paper will be issued separately from the regular edition of the anniversary day and from the facsimile paper of 1856, though all will be sold together for the one price—ten cents.

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.

They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned from South Africa writes concerning this "wonderful medicine": "While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family medicine.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.